Cephalexin with a capacity of 20 tonnes per annum.

(f) In order to smoothen out the effect of purchases by a number of units in consignments of varying quantity the average import price of Cephalexin has been taken into consideration for the purpose of fixing the prices of formulations.

(g) The leader prices excluding of excise duty of Cephalexin Capsules 250 mg. per capsule and 500 mg. per capsule in 4's pack have been fixed twice after the inception of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. The details of prices fixed each time are given below:

Caphalexin Capsules	4's	5.26	13.7.1982
250 mg./capsule		5.62	9.1.1984
Cephalexin Capsules	4's	8.94	13.7.1982
500mg./capsule		9.78	9.1.1984

Shortage of drugs

1799. DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 590 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 29th July, 1985 and state:

(a) the names of the products for which each State Drugs Authority and Central Drug Authority reported shortage and non-availability of products in their State during 1984 and 1st January, 1985 to 30th June, 1985 along with the name of state;

(b) the names of the producers, producing these products and their production during the last two years, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the producers either discontinued production or decreased production due to price factor;

(d) if so, what are the details of their price revision and price approval applications; and

(e) what was the price asked for each product by each manufacturer and what price was granted and what were the reasons for difference in price and what was the mark up allowed on each product?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) The State Drug Controllers and the Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation periodically report the shortages/non-availability of various drugs in different parts of the concerned States. These periodical reports include a large number of formulations, generally of particular brand, equivalents of which of other companies are available. In most of the cases, these shortages are of transient nature and relate to localised areas. Since listing of all such formulations and compiling information relating to the names of their manufacturers & production etc. during the last two years, year-wise, will involve considerable time and labour, the effort involved will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

The 10 formulations referred to in the answer to Question No. 590 dated the 29th July, 1985 were reported to be frequently under short supply during the period.

(c) to (e) The discontinuance or decrease in production in some cases was reported to be due to a variety of reasons including technical constrains and also price factors.

Approval of excess drug capacities

1800. DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 94 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 29th July, 1985 and state:

(a) what is Government's policy with regard to grant of appproval and delicensing in regard to drugs for which excess capacities are already

established and production is more than demand;

(b) whether Government propose to spell out guidelines on this aspect;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) what is the estimated demand during 1985-86 and production during 1984-85 of the each of the drugs delicensed?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c) Under the policy in vogue since 1978, regardless of demand/capacity considerations, non FERA non MRTP companies are eligible for registration with DGTD is respect of the drugs which are not reserved for the small scale sector or the public sector. The scheme of delicensing further simplifies the procedure for these companies in respect of the bulk drugs and formulations delicensed.

(d) As assessed by the 7th Five Year Plan Working Group, demand estimates during 1985-86 in respect of bulk drugs, to the extent assessed, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Details of production of these bulk drugs in the organised sector during 1984-85, to the extent monitored by the Ministry, are as per Statement-II.

Statement-I

Bulk drugs for which demand estimates have been made

S. No.	Name of the Bulk Drug	Demand Estimates (1985-86)
1	Aspirin	1870 Tonnes
2	Digoxin	26 Kgs.
3	Hydrochlorothiazide	5320 Kgs.
4	Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide	300 Tonnes
5	Thiacatazone	70 Tonnes
6	Tolbutamide	40 Tonnes
7	PAS and Salts	250 Tonnes
8	Chloramphenicol	300 Tonnes
9	Amodiaquine	39 Tonnes
10	Chloroquine	390 Tonnes
11	Diethyl Carbamazine Citrate	61 Tonnes
12	Frusemide	11 Tonnes
13	Glyceryl Trinitrate	4500 Kgs.
14	Phthalyl Sulphatiazole	260 Tonnes
15	Predinsolene	4370 Kgs.
16	Ether Anaestietic	580 Tonnes

S. No.	Name of the Bulk Drug	Demand Estimates (1985-86)
17	Propaine	81 Tonnes
18	Ibuprofen	80 Tonnes
19	Chlorpheniramine	14 Tonnes
20	Epihphrine	
21	Mebendazole	43 Tonnes
22	Naphthazole	13 Tonnes
23	Metronidazole	280 Tonnes
24	Ampicilin	330 Tonnes
25	Sulphamethoxazola	410 Tonnes
26	Trimethoprim	110 Tonnes
27	Erythromycin	60 Tonnes
28	Ethambutol	215 Tonnes
29	Pyrazinamide	25 Tonnes
30	Grisefulvin	20 Tonnes
31	Propranolol	9125 Kgs.
32	Methyl Dopa	38 Tonnes
33	Neomycin	10650 Kgs.
34	Bacitracin	63910 Kgs.
35	Betamethasone	1060 Kgs.
36	Sulphacetamide	75 Tonnes
37	Promethazine	5320 Kgs.
38	Dexamethasone	910 Kgs.
39	Norethisterone	215 Kgs.
40	Glybhenclamide	1070 Kgs.
41	Chlorpropamide	33 Tonnes
42	Oxytocin	2910 Kgs.
43	Amitriptyline	2130 Kgs.
44	Imipramine	2640 Kgs.
45	Triluoperazine	2660 Kgs. including other Salts
46	Salbutamol	2 Tonnes
47	Ephedrine	52 Tonne

S. No.	Name of the Bulk Drug	Demand Estimates (1985-86)
48	Vitamin A	126 MMU
49	Vitamin D	400 Kgs.
50	Vitamin C	1000 Tonnes
51	Pentothanates	25 Tonnes
52	Chlorpromazines	10130 Kgs.
53	Doxycycline	7 Tonnes
54	Diazepam	4 Tonnes
55	Cephalexin	11980 Kgs.
56	Rifampicin	53230 Kgs
57	Dapsone	60 Tonnes
58	Clofazimine	3 Tonnes
59	Primaquin	679 Kgs.
60	EMME (Ethexy Methylene Malonic Ester)	
61	Insulin	3060 MU
62	Anti-Cancer Drugs	485 Kgs.
63	Vitamin B 6	55 Tonnes
64	Norgestrol	60 Kgs.
65	Piperazine	230 Tonnes
66	Cynocobalamin/Hydroxycobalamin	420 Kgs.

Statement-II

Production of bulk drugs

S. No.	Name of the Drug	A/c Unit	Production (1984-85)
I.	*Antibiotics* :		
1	Chloramphenicol Powder	T	78.53
2	Chloramphenicol Palmitate	T	10.69
3	Erythromycin	T	19.11
4	Doxycycline	T	4.32
II.	*Sulpha Drugs* :		
5	Sulphamethoxazole	T	538.62@
6	Sulphacetamide/Sod.	T	47.46
7	Phthelyl Sulphathiazole	T	9.94

@Estimated.

S. No.	Name of the Drug	A/c Unit	Production (1984-85)
III.	*Vitamins:*		
8	Vitamin A	MMU	60.58
9	Vitamin C	T	716.23
10	Vitamin D3	Kgs.	236.20
10A	Cynocobalamin/Hydroxycobalamin	Kgs.	132.88
IV.	*Analgesics Antipyretics :*		
11	Apirin	T	1061.33
12	Ibuprfen	T	51.35@
V.	*Cortico Steroios :*		
13	Dexamethasone	Kgs.	214.05
14	Betamethazone	Kgs.	732.84
15	Prednisolone	Kgs.	1682.00
VI.	*Anti T.B. Drugs :*		
16	PAS & its salts	T	115.07
17	INH	T	127.70
18	Thiacetalon	T	20.39
19	Ethambutol	T	205.50
20	Pyrazinamide	T	2.62
VII.	*Anti Malarials :*		
21	Chloroquin	T	147.39
22	Amediaquin	T	26.41
VIII.	*Anti Dysentry Drugs :*		
23	Metronidazol	T	295.27
IX.	*Anti Diabetics :*		
24	Chlorpropamide	T	20.97
25	Tolvutamide	T	28.76
26	Glybenelamide	T	0.97
27	Insulin	MU	2541.00
X.	*Diuretics :*		
28	Frusemide	T	6.73
XI.	*Anti Aethamatics :*		
29	Ephedrine	T	6.19
30	Salbutar ol	Kgs.	470.00@

@Estimated

S.No.	Name of the Drug	A/c Unit	Production 1984—85
XII.	*Cardiovascular Drugs :*		
31	Propranolol	T	5.24@
32	Digoxin	Kgs.	17.13
33	Methyl Dopa	T	19.04
XIII.	*Anaesthetics :*		
34	Procaine	T	32.40
XIV.	*Anti Histamins :*		
35	Chlorpheniramine Maleate	Kgs.	—
XV.	*Anti Helmentics :*		
36	Piperazine & Salts	T	5.20
37	Mebandazloe	T	8.71@
XVI.	*Tranquilisers and Sedatives :*		
38	Diazepam	T	5.73
XVII.	*Anti Filarials :*		
39	DEC Citrate	T	21.94
XVIII.	*Anti Leprotics :*		
40	DDS (Depsone)	T	7 25
41	Clofazimine	T	1.47
XIX.	*Anti Bacterials other than Antibiotics and Sulphonamides :*		
42	Trimethoprim	T	4.25@

@Estimated

High price of anti T. B. drugs

1801. SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 618 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 29th July, 1985 and state:

(a) the name of producer of each brand of drugs based on Ethambutol and when was the price fixed for each;

(b) what was the sales turn-over of each brand during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that these brands are sold at a higher than fixed price;

(d) if so, at what price each of these brand is available in the market;

(e) whether it is a fact that the poor TB patient is paying high price inspite of the fact that Government have exempted excise duty on account of higher price of Ethambutol allowed to the formulators than the market price; and

(f) what steps Government are taking to give relief to poor TB patients?